

# CORNELL DEMONSTRATES HER SUPREMACY IN ROWING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

## Columbia Was Beaten by Ten Lengths and Pennsylvania's Crew Couldn't Finish.

### Unprovided With a Pump the Quakers Found It Impossible to Keep Afloat in Water Too Rough for a Shell Race.

#### Table of Strokes and Position.

Name.	Start	Stroke	1 Mile	1 1/2 Miles	2 Miles	2 1/2 Miles	3 Miles	3 1/2 Miles	4 Miles
Cornell	34	31	31	30	31	31	30	31	34
Pennsylvania	34	31	32	32	31	31	30	31	34
Columbia	32	33	31	31	32	32	31	31	35

On even terms.  
Cornell won. Columbia second, about ten lengths to the rear. Pennsylvania foundered just after passing the two-mile mark.  
The official time: Cornell, 20 min. 47 1/2 sec.; Columbia, 21 min. 20 1/2 sec.  
The time by miles for Cornell: First mile, 5:04 1/2; second mile, 10:51; third mile, 15:45; fourth mile, 20:47 1/2.

#### Captain Spillman's Statement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—Captain Spillman, of the Cornell crew, said: "No one in our shell saw much of the race. The race was a mistake under the conditions. We all agree to that. If Pennsylvania had persisted in her protest against starting in the rough water we would have backed her up. As it is, owing to Pennsylvania's misfortune, I can form no idea of what she might have done, and therefore I cannot say which was the strongest crew we have met here this year. Columbia stuck to her race stubbornly and deserves admiration. If the water had been rough all the way down she ought to have won the race. She had us as long as we were in rough water, because she had the best sea boat and it was filled with heavier men."

By Julius Chambers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—The hopes of all the rivals of Cornell on the water set with the sun of today. The Ithacans scored again, and closed the season of 1897 gloriously.  
Cornell had to win to-day's race and she did it, out of hand, in a truly sportsmanlike way that brought no humiliation to her sister university of the Empire State. It is possible that outside of the ranks of Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania there were men who hoped for Cornell's defeat; but her easy triumph in this final contest of the year confirms the high opinion which every impartial judge of rowing had formed of Cornell's manhood and the methods of her training.

The invincible supremacy and masterfulness of the American stroke had been proven before yesterday's race, but now Cornell has demonstrated that she is really at the head of our own school of rowing. First she taught Yale and Harvard that imported and borrowed methods were inferior to those that had long ago given this country an honored place in manhood and to-day she proved that she is the best representative of the best.

Her victories were national vindications. This is the most important lesson that Cornell University has taught, but to-day she showed, under disadvantageous conditions, that if any university crew in America can endure the punishment of a four-mile race the Ithacans are those men. When could there be a better time to seriously consider the suggestion of Charles Courtney that the "Varsity crews of the future be limited to the mile?"

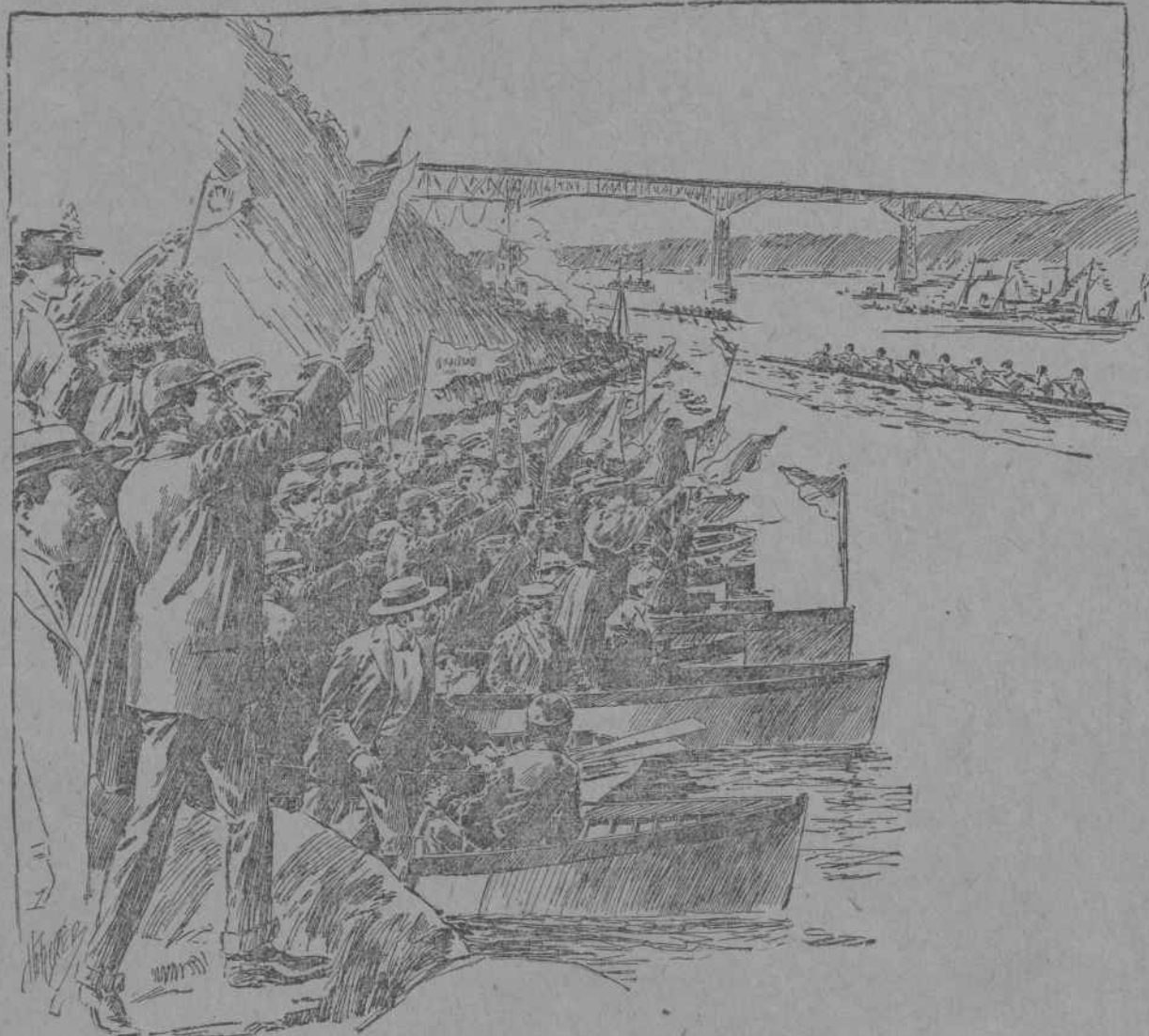
Why Four Miles?  
Why should American college men row four-mile races merely because the distance from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, is four miles and a furlong? It is another English idea that our oarsmen can leave to professionals.  
This is the second lesson of Cornell's two Varsity triumphs at Poughkeepsie, and the suggestion of a race to suit ourselves rather than to imitate our English cousins comes from the only source that dares to offer it.

If, perchance, an English Varsity crew from Oxford or Cambridge should challenge the amateur oarsmen of the United States to a four-mile race on American waters, Cornell will be found ready to take up the gauntlet and train for the contest at the distance.  
Regarding Cornell's place among the institutions of learning in this country no apologies are necessary. She is as good as first as is testified by the adoption of her methods by the other institutions, and in her class as the seat of amateur rowing in this land her position is unquestionable.

In reviewing the works of Washington Irving, Jeffries sneeringly asked in the Edinburgh Review: "Who reads an American book?" Only a few weeks ago men who misrepresent the rowing interests of Harvard and Yale sneeringly said: "Cornell is not an original class."

And? What is the class those scoffers represent to-day?  
The story of the race is admirably told elsewhere. Conditions were not favorable to fast time, as a stiff breeze blew directly on the course. A crew less used to rough water than is Cornell would have been swamped by the wash which the steamer Jacob H. Tremper caused in her reckless run down the river just before the starting of the race. I shall be very much surprised if that thoroughbred lover of sport, Major Tremper, of Kingston, does not

athack to Cornell, as there were continuous spray boards around the shell, while Pennsylvania had them only over outriggers, and the pump in the Ithaca boat was well used during the first part of the race in the rough water. This is Pennsylvania's second experience of the same kind in three years. It is probably due to the



Scene at the Finish of the Race.

fact that her rowing is done on the Schuylkill river, which is very smooth, and the Philadelphia have in consequence, only the length of time which her crew spends on the Hudson in which to get used to rough water.

The outriggers are placed lower on the Pennsylvania boat than on the other two, and they often caught on the water and threw spray into the shell. The lack of finish of blade work perhaps added to the amount of water in the boat. Pennsylvania's best point, as shown in practice, was the leg work. The slide was long and the legs were well driven, but in all other respects Cornell was better. Columbia's good body swing was most noticeable. It was long and in good time, without a break during the first two and a half miles and in the final spurt, but in the interval between there was a break in the waist of the boat.

Columbia's Worst Fault.  
The worst fault in the Columbia boat was the drop on the full reach, which differed from Cornell's deliberate swing toward the stern. This had the effect of sinking the stern of the New York boat in the water at the end of each recovery on the level slide.

During practice I have watched very carefully the water line of each boat that has been here this year, and the one that has shown the least variation is Cornell's. Other things being equal, the boat that shows the most variation in the water line is sure to be the slowest. The laborious recovery on the level slide was apparent in the New York boat compared with the easy sliding down hill of Cornell, especially in the last half of the race. Columbia used less slide than Cornell. The leg drive was not marked, nor did the slide move in unison. The smooth, wheel-like movement of Cornell was lacking in the New York boat, and the different parts of the stroke were made with too much labor. The aim of the Cornell men is to execute each part of the stroke with the possible labor, reserving the great effort for one part only, viz., the actual heave on the oar when the blade is in the water. This end is held in view when the rigging is arranged as well as when the style of stroke is taught, and it is plain to be seen that this economical muscular force to a very great degree. This has made Cornell show the greatest lasting power in both university races.

Columbia's blade work was not up to par. As usual with the New Yorkers, pluck and will power were most evident in the boat. The race was not given up till the finish line was crossed, and the final spurt was made with vigor. The Columbia men were the largest and strongest physically and were in good condition at the finish. Perseus set a very regular stroke, used good judgment and made a most determined fight, his men backing him up in this practice.

How the Race Was Rowed.  
All three crews started at thirty-four. Cornell soon dropped to thirty-one, and thirty and Columbia was a shade higher. Cornell's stroke man was as good as usual and the drop on the full reach of Spillman was not as apparent as usual, but there was a break between Nos. 2 and 3 which was not there in last Friday's race. No. 2 was decidedly ahead of time in body swing. Cornell had the outside position. Pennsylvania was next and Columbia had the shore position in the best water. Pennsylvania got the best of the start, but Columbia was the fastest during the first mile. Cornell, as usual, got off last and was the slowest during the first six seconds, and at the quarter of a mile was three-quarters of a length behind Pennsylvania, whose boat was half a length behind Columbia. At the half mile Columbia had a shade the best of it, with the other rowers even. At the mile Pennsylvania splashed badly and

dropped behind, while Cornell had crept up even with Columbia.  
At one and a half miles Pennsylvania was still further ahead and Cornell had headed Columbia. At two miles Cornell was further ahead and Pennsylvania was in still greater trouble as her boat had got so low that the outriggers were catching the water. At two miles and a half Cornell was in smooth water and then began to row away from Columbia. The gap was widened rapidly in the last mile, and she crossed the line ten lengths to the good. If the start had been delayed a very few minutes there would have been smooth water throughout the race. The official time was Cornell, 20:47 1/2; Columbia, 21:20 1/2.

IT WAS A MISTAKE.  
Coach Courtney Says the Referee Blundered in Ordering the Race Rowed in Rough Water.  
By A. H. C. Mitchell.  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—A fairly strong current was running down a choppy sea, entirely too rough for the shells to negotiate. Referee Harry S. Reynolds was in favor of starting the race. A referee of a boat race has absolute authority to start or postpone a contest as his own individual opinion prompts him, and Mr. Reynolds could have sent the crews away at 6 o'clock, the scheduled time, had he seen fit to do so. He, however, waited until 6:40 o'clock before ordering the crews to get into their shells.

The race began at 7:12, after nearly an hour of heated argument on board the referee's boat. When finally the pistol was fired the water was such that a true test of oarsmanship could not be had. On board the referee's boat Clara there was a long discussion on the advisability of starting, and it was only when Pennsylvania withdrew her protest that the crews were ordered to proceed to the stake boats.

Water Too Rough.  
The water for the first two miles was too rough to start an eight-oared shell race, but it was insisted that the race be rowed at once. This was only natural, as Columbia had drawn the inside course, which, at the time, was smooth, compared with the imaginary lanes through which Pennsylvania would have to row.  
James Bond, the representative of Pennsylvania, entered a vigorous protest against starting the race. Professor B. J. Wheeler, who looked after Cornell's interest, took a position on the fence. He said that Cornell would not consent to row as long as one crew protested, but that Cornell was ready to row or postpone, as the others might decide. Cornell had the outside course, but the shell was provided with a pump and washboards, which Pennsylvania had not.

From the launch, Courtney, Courtney and Ward bawled protests to the officials on the referee's boat.  
"It's going to be a swimming match," said the veteran from Ithaca.  
"No shell can keep afloat in this water," yelled Ward, the Quaker coach.  
The conflict of wind continued on the referee's boat and at last, when the water seemed to grow a bit calmer, the Pennsylvania representative withdrew his protest, and the race was started.

ITHACA'S CELEBRATION.  
There Will Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night Over the Cornell Victories.  
Ithaca, N. Y., July 2.—About 1,200 people and a few Cornell students waited confidently for news from Poughkeepsie, and they were not disappointed, except in the fact that the water was rough and the time consequently slow.

Many of the buildings of the city are elaborately decorated, in readiness for the grand reception to the crews to be given to-morrow night. The boys will be carried to decorated boats on their arrival in the city and a big parade will follow, with an elaborate display of fireworks.

#### WATER WAS TOO ROUGH.

But Pennsylvania's Representative Finally Consented to Row the Race.

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"Mr. — says that in experiments he has destroyed several tugs at a distance of a mile and a half. As far as is known his machine is a huge electrical discharger, which throws a great mass of electrical fluid in any direction. The fluid would naturally be attracted by the steel and iron in a modern man-of-war and would in all probability destroy it."

## Coach Courtney Says the Race Was Unsatisfactory and Should Not Have Been Rowed.

### Ellis Ward and Capt. Boyle Score Referee Harry S. Reynolds for Ordering a Start Under Unfavorable Conditions.

#### What Captain Boyle Says.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—Captain Boyle, of Pennsylvania, said: "It was a great misfortune, and we can only thank a poor and inexperienced referee for it. The water was entirely too rough to be raced over, and the start should have been postponed. I protested and Coach Ward protested against going out in such water, but the referee would not listen, and we were ordered into our shell. There was nothing for us to do but to obey. I don't say it as a brag, but under favorable circumstances we would certainly have won the race. We held the lead for three-quarters of a mile, and the boat was half filled with water before we had gone even this short distance.  
"Why, the water was so rough that our washboards were loosened at this point. We kept well up for another half mile, but by this time the water was over the slide of the seats and we could not keep it up much longer. I believe that our crew is faster than Cornell's, and our coach and his methods are far superior to theirs."

When the shells went up the cries: "Cornell! Cornell! Cornell!"  
R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

At 7:12 the referee fired his pistol, and away went the crews, splashing with their oars and their boats rolling in the choppy sea. Columbia and Cornell had pumps and washboards. Pennsylvania had none. The Quakers had not prepared for this. For all that, they took the lead and held it for over half a mile. But the rough water proved too much for them, and they began to lose their form. This was disastrous. Their boat rolled from side to side, their outriggers were buried with each stroke, and they could keep above water. In the meantime Columbia was sailing along in comparative calm, and working their footpump. After the first mile the Ithacans began to draw away, and were now a quarter of a mile ahead, with a dry shell, found no difficulty in leaving Pennsylvania, once the latter's shell began to get heavy with water.

Cornell's Course.  
At the mile and a half it looked as though the Quakers would not be able to take five more strokes. Coach Ellis Ward, who was in his launch, saw how things stood and whistled for his crew to stop. But the oarsmen paid no attention to him. They toiled along, splashing the spray high over their heads, and burying their outriggers at every heave. Finally, just after passing the two-mile mark, they gave it up. The boat was filled with water and was on the verge of sinking. Another two strokes would have done the business. A moment later the Ben Franklin launch came to their rescue. Two or three of the crew jumped overboard and swam to the launch. The others stepped from their shell to the boat. They were immediately taken to their bathhouse.

Two years ago during the Cornell-Columbia-Pennsylvania race the Quaker shell foundered at the three-mile mark. It had been damaged the day before by a swell from Governor Morton's tug and was not strong enough for the rough water that prevailed during the last two miles of that race.

When Professor Wheeler, who represented Cornell on the referee's boat, said that Pennsylvania had stopped rowing, he offered on behalf of his crew to row the race over again. Columbia was non-committal on the question. Mr. Bond, who represented Pennsylvania, thanked Mr. Wheeler, but refused, and so the Quakers can only deplore their ill luck. During the race the water was so rough that the Cornell and a half was rowed on almost glassy surface.

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Referee Reynolds's Statement.  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—Referee Harry S. Reynolds made the following statement after the race:

"The race was started when the three judges agreed to start it. Mr. Bond, of Pennsylvania held out for some time, but finally consented to row the race.  
"I had the power to start the race at any time, I preferred to have the three judges representing the three colleges agree on the matter. After the contest I called the judges together and asked them if they were entirely satisfied with my action, and told me that I did perfectly right, and that they had nothing to complain of so far as my acts were concerned."

"Cornell I Yell."  
"They're off!" the mighty shout arose upon the sloping shores.  
Then broke the water's broad repose beneath the flying oars.  
The whistles blew.  
A wild tattoo.  
And o'er the surge and swell  
Ten thousand throats  
Sent forth the notes:  
Oh, hit her up, Cornell!"

The colors of Columbia flew above the mimic seas.  
And Penn's, with the white and blue, flapped eagerly in the breeze.  
Of muscles full,  
To see them pull,  
Made all the people yell.  
While in the dead, thundered their  
With wondrous speed,  
Shot doughty old Cornell.

Then Penn's met with a rebuff  
That knocked her all askew—  
In rolled the water, bluff and rough,  
And almost swamped the crew.  
Then from Colum.  
Blew the plum  
Of triumph flung pell mell,  
And all the crowd  
Cheered long and loud  
The glory of Cornell.

It was, indeed, a gala sight,  
As a lively scene,  
And echo sent the shouts in flight  
Around the hills of green.  
From Ithaca,  
To Kalamazoo,  
Was felt the mighty spell,  
That the mighty spell,

# HINTS ABOUT THREE OF THE STORIES IN THE GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL.

## THE KILLING OF GULDENSUPPE

An inside story of just how the Journal solved the great murder mystery.

"To the natural course of his hard and conscientious work he had succeeded another mysteriously missing man. It was this one he was now going to see about.  
"The movements of every reporter during the day had been directed by the wise intelligence of the Journal office. But intelligence, however wise, sometimes forgets a reporter's fatigue and appetite. Hence Arnold was there.  
"A man was missing from a Turkish bath—the Murray Hill Baths. So far, no rumor and slipped through the meshes of the Journal net without investigation.  
"Neither did this one. Arnold went into establishment, and while negotiating



## SULLIVAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

John L. Sullivan tells Winifred Black what he would do could he live his life again.

"It's a thing to spend, or to save. That's all. If you spend it, they'll call you a good fellow. If you save it, you are a good fellow. Good to yourself—and to your own folks. An' I guess that's what we're here for, anyhow.  
"I told a friend of mine the other day, 'George,' I says, 'It's all right payin' your debts, an' bein' square. I believe in that. I've always fought fair, but,' I says, 'while you're a pauper, just sneak out a ten or twenty for little George,' I says, 'don't never you forget little George. Every time you pay a man a hundred, put ten by for your's, an' you'll never



## TO SINK A WARSHIP.

This new and curious device will, it is claimed, launch a thunderbolt.

"Mr. — says that in experiments he has destroyed several tugs at a distance of a mile and a half. As far as is known his machine is a huge electrical discharger, which throws a great mass of electrical fluid in any direction. The fluid would naturally be attracted by the steel and iron in a modern man-of-war and would in all probability destroy it."  
"Mr. — hopes that in the near future he will be able to send the deadly fluid to any distance he may desire. When all is ready he will make a public trial."

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